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INSPECTOR BYRNES'S MEN.

MORE OF HIS STAFF OF DETECTIVES.

THE WORK OF HUNTING CRIMINALS -SOME CLEVE PERFORMANCES

article on the Detective Bureau recently pubgshed in The Tribune has attracted attention among those people most deeply interested in the social and poral condition of the community and still more among that larger class who never tire of reading about the work of inspector Byrnes and his men. The story aiready told was necessarily incomplete. four or five of the men who have done good and faithful service in the work of detecting and punishing crime could there find a place in the narraitye. Among the forty detectives who compose the headquarters staff are many with brilliant records of work behind them, but whose stories have not yet been



GEORGE F. TITUS. of all the detectives on Inspector Byrnes's staff, Sergeant Frank Mangin is perhaps best known to the reporters and outside visitors. He is the Inspector's private secretary. It is his duty to take the burden to transcribe into cohesive typewritten statements all reports of cases furnished by the detective serto act as a buffer before the people whom the Inspector does not want to see; to give the evasive and in fact to do anything and everything that may be required of him. To most of the present generation of reporters Frank Mangin is known only as the suave, courteous, dignified and accomplished lieu tenant and occasional representative of his chief. But the older newspaper men in this city can recall the days when Mangin, who began life as a messenger to Commissioner Nickols, was one of the shrewdest, keenest detectives who ever accepted an assignment. some of the most distinguished ornaments of the "crooked" fraternity have passed through his hands.

So long ago as 1883 he arrested William E. Brockway, Nathaniel B. Fester and Luther Masters, three of the most accomplished bond forgers in the country. 66 he sent Michael Collins, John McGrath and John Malloy to long terms of penal servitude for a highway robbery on Terence Cavanuch in West Twenty-second st Ellen Peck has had a brief acquaintance with him, and to him was also entrusted the arrest of Emil Morel, the famous French burgiar. Morel, at the head of his gang. sacred vessels and holy jewels. From the st. Denis Cathedral, Paris, he took property valued at \$10,000 and fled to this country. Mangin met the Anchor Line steamer on which Morel was a passenger in the Bay. and boarding the best seized his man. Mangin has a long list of achievements to his name, and the way b ch he succeeded in securing a conviction against Bernardino Guiseppe and Giovanni Bartelli, two confi dence men who had victimized their countrymen, earned for him the gratitude of all the Italians in this city. William Farrell and James Tillerington, the butchercart thieves, were caught by him in Philadelphia and sent to sing sing, while he can also lay claim to credit for arresting Joseph Elliott, allas "Little Joe," who, having forged a check for \$3,900 upon a Rochester bank, is now serving a fifteen-year term.



George W. McCluskey is not only one of the hand somest men in the Police Department, but he is also one of the eleverest and most popular. Inspector Ayrnes will tell you that McCluckey is one of the brightest and quickest and most adaptable men who ever served with him. In 1884 Jacob Bosenhaum, a clerk for William Reiman, a jeweller in the Astor House, acting in concert with Joseph Ray, employed by Elchberg & Co., jewellers of Maiden Lane, stole four packages of diamonds valued at 840,000. The two fled McClu-key followed them, caught Rosenbaum in Liverpool and recovered the whole of the mis-York and sent to the Elmira Reformatory.

"Dave" Goldstein, alias "Sheener Dave," a well-known sneak theif, walked Into Kirkpatrick's jewelry store in Broadway one cold December day about ten years ago, and asked to look at some jewelry. In order to examine a ring he took off his fur-lined gloves and dropped them over a diamond bracelet. shopman turned his back for a moment Goldstein took up his gloves and walked over to the other sid of the store. McCluskey crept up behind him and seized his arm. There, tightly clasped between the two gloves, was the bracelet. Goldstein afterward died ment was his arrest of John Russell, alias McDermott who robbed an infatuated widow of \$1,500, ran off lo Europe, came back to this country and was caught by McCluskey in Delmonico's. Russell was in good company, for by his side sat no less a person that Sir Robert Peel. On the other side of the table was Viscount Clifford. Representing himself as Inspector Byrnes's chief aid, Russell had contrived to make the acquaintance of the English dignitaries on the voyage from Liverpoot. In his neckerchief glistened a diamond pin, the gift of Sir Robert Peel. McCluskey's account of the meeting is drell.

"I had been waiting for Russell for more than a robbed deserved no sympathy. She had been warned years. His latest experiment was the pursuit of Peter against him-but there, you know how it is when a woman of uncertain age fails in love with a man younger than herself. Russell had gone to Europe, but I knew that I should some day find him here. Your true born American crook can seldom keep away caught him by the arm and said: Jack, I want you;

him over to John Mulholland. I don't think I ever I to Chicago again and on to Philadelphia,



FRANK MANGIN.

As his name would suggest, Sergeant Antonio Perazzo famous for his success in investigations among the alians. Although of Italian parentage, he is an American, having been born and raised in New-York. All his life he made a study of the Italian people. and his knowledge has served him well among the classes with which he has to deal. single-handed he penetrated into the heart of the Allegheny Moun tains, and out of a band of desperate men dragged Antonio Manasera, a ruffian who was wanted by the Italian Government for robbery and murd'r. Grasping his prisoner by the collar, Perazzo marched down the mountainside followed by a black-visaged, cursing crowd, who hurled stones and other missiles at every Then Perazzo drew his pistol.

"March on in front of me," he said to Manascra. "If you try to run I will kill you." Wheeling round he faced the crowd and warned it that he would hill the first man who took another step toward bim. Then he went on again until he came to a level plateau, where he met the local Justice of the Peace of irrefutable evidence which convicted the cold blooded murderess. Chiara Cignarale, who was reprieved by Governor Hill. But for the loose administration of the District-Attorney's office, it is probable also that Perazzo would have succeeded in convicting the woman's lover as an accessory before the fact.

cessful with anything which he took in hand, and his good fortune has been due to hard work, untiring severance, and quickness to seize upon all and every He is reticent upon his deeds, but his opportunity. list of arrests and convictions includes those of "Don" In Childs, the Broad-st, banker and broker, "Prince" George Aristoff, Jacob Sutherton, the banker and broke



JACOB VON GERICHTEN. or forgery; Adolph Sambilino and Solomon Lowenheitz.

In Sambilino's case Heidelberg was obliged to take a trip to Antwerp in order to arrest his prisoner. He s clever in disguises, and has even worn the dress of gendarme. Those who know him would tell you

defence of his own life one of the burglers wh broke into Luke & McCreery's jewelry store, and he then arrested Charles Meinke for the murier of Annie Hoffman, Meinke being afterwards hanged. Courtney, who killed a fellow rufflan in the Fourth Ward, and is now serving a life sentence, is another of the notches of Crowley's record. The noted "Docto Bliss, who stole \$38,050 among other unconsidered triffes, was also caught by Crowley.



DETECTIVE SERGEANT MONATGHT.

Pail Reilly's experience as a Central Office detec live dules back to 1866, and within a few weeks of his appearance on the steps of Police Headquariers he had safely lodged in the Tombs samuel Moody and William sewell, two expert safe-burgiars. On Reilly's evidence they each received twenty years' penal ser vitude. In 1875 he arrested James G. Twiss for highhe said, "although the old woman he had way robbery, and sent him to sing sing for eighter McCormack, who, having robbed the

The amiable and portly Robert McNaught has a from New-York for any length of time. Sooner or buildog persistence and pattence which nothing can Mm and started out on a search. I went to the Host.

Than House and then to Delmonico's, and there at a house or in a Fifth-ave, mansion and he would be a distinguished politician and the search. wear out. He is one of the cool, resolute, versatile with a distinguished politician and man of equally cool. As a policeman he arrested Theresa sat Mr. Russell, several times larger than Appo for murdering J. Kelly in the Home Lodging 1 House; and in a simple telegraphic description hunted a; down samuel Hawthorn, who had musicred a man in Vicksburg, Miss. James Klein and "Kid" Norton, who broke into a broker's office at No. 57 Broadway, and broke into a broker's office at No. 37 Broadway, and stole a value containing bonds worth \$27,000, would have got away with their booty but for McNaught. "How dare you molest this gentleman," cried Sir Robert Peel, starting up in a furry, the is my friend, and one of Inspector Byrnes's officers."

"There is a flittle mistake about that, Sir Bobert," I answered. I am one of Inspector Byrnes's officers (throwing open my coat and showing my shi id), and this man is a convicted thief named Russell." Russell saw that the game was up and wilted as I handed

him over to John Mulholiand. I don't think I ever saw a man so disturbed and embarrassed as Sir Robert Ped was when Inspector Eyrnes told Russell to give up the pin. With the true instincts of a gentleman, he could not bear to take back that which had once been given. But in self-protection he was bound to do so. I thought you were an honest man, he said to Russell, and I should be sorry to feel that you were wearing anything that I had given to you." 2

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EDWARD ARMSTRONG.

Von Gerichten caucht Lewis in Hartford I staried back with him to New York. It the train was going at the rate of twenty an hour that Lewis, a light, active man

Johann Most, the Amarchist and, last, "Abe" Coaldey, will all remember the name of Von Gerichten with a curse.

Edward Armstrong, the Colossus of the staff, holds the negro of New York at his mercy. His value in this respect induced Inspector Byrnes to take him from the Fifteenth Precinct to Headquarters, and the wisdom of the choice was soon evident, although Armstrong's effet successes have lain among crooks with a white skin. Several important arrosts of warehouse thieves in the Fifteenth Precinct can be laid, to his account, and during the Washington Centennial Armstrong "gathered it" Henry Oliver, "Hee" Vall, "Joe" Dubinque, "Pete" Coffee, "Will" Hawkins, Abe Coaldey, Melnotte Mevers, Herman Palmer, "Frankle" Davids, James McVicker, Charles Bull, Thomas McAvenny, James Weish, Benjamin Brown-Thomas Nichols, August Palmer, aims "Little Gus," Glossie" Raymond and Charles Chmiskey. All of these gentlemen, eminent in one or other line of reguery, were reaping a rich harvest when Armstrong's long arm reached out and stopped them.

George A. Aljuncle, being a Frendman by hirth, naturally makes a special study of his countrymen who visit New York. In addition to this department, however, he has been credited with an extensive and varied assortment of general work, and in cases of warehouse robberles by dishenest employees is invariably successful as wilmess his arrest and conviction of the gang of thieves who for so long systematically robbest Thurber, Whyland & Co. of property aggregating in value about \$10,000.

This list of references would be incomplete without mention of the vetern Sergeant John First, who has been at Police Headquarters more years than he cares to look back upon, and whose long experience, All and the story of every offence against the laws committed at any time in the last half century.

GOOD YACHTING SUGGESTIONS

REPORT OF PLEFT CAPTAIN BELMONI.

PROGRESS IN THE SYSTEM OF MEASURYMENT AND CLASSIFICATION.

a gendarme. Those who know him would tell you that he looked the part to the life.

In twenty-two years of police life Michael Crowley has been identified with work which required all and every one of a detective's finest qualities. As a patrolman or ward detective, he served under Captains Allaire, Ulman, Murray, Brogan and Byrnes, and came to police headquarters in 1883. He began by shooting yacht racing on a scientific back and developing the best type of boats. The system of measurement which includes a partial taxotion of sail area, which was first made use of on this side of the water, an advocated by this club, is now in pretty general us-The great trouble seems to have been to get the cint to classify by measurement. Captain Belmont's re-port, however, shows that considerable progress in seen made in this direction. Among other thin urged by the report is the co-operation of the leading eacht clubs in all matters of detail and points conduc as, for instance, the Issuing at the beginning of the season of permanent racing numbers to boats likely to race during the season, the mutual arranging d dates for races, including the adoption of a uniform encing seat to which all regulations shall apply, and the issuing of mensurement certificates to boats ap-plying therefor which shall hold good for the season if accompanied by the owner's statement that no after ations have been made. All these suggestions are most excellent and the only wonder is that they have not been made and acted upon before.

> In England there is the National Yacht Racing Association which has the regulating of matters such as Captain Belmont proposes shall be here regulated by a co-operation of the leading clubs. The smaller clubs are behind the big ones in this respect here. The New York Yachi, Racing Association was framed or the express purpose of bringing order out of chaoamong the numerous yacht clubs in New York and it neighborhood, and it has done this. It has gathered together under its protecting wing the smaller clubs, systematized the rules and regulations govern ng their regattas, introduced a uniform system of neasurement for time allowance and put the racin f small hoats on a better foundation than it eve was before. There seems no reason why the larger clubs should not form some such organization and give it of a national character so that all the great clubs of the country could be regulated by it

In looking about for the unknown quantities of the oming yachting season almost everybody seems have forgotten the Vanderbile boat liderim, designed by Burgess and built by Lawley for the flect of 40-footers which took the water last season. She has never been tried except in a few experimental suits in Boston Ray and such sails do not count for any thing. The absence of her owner in Europe last sea on prevented her being entered in any of the race of the 46-foot fleet and she became almost forgotten At the beginning of the season last year many partiprophesics were made concerning the liderim. W there was any foundation for the good things said about there was any foundation for the good fillings and about her by people who had never seen her race may be known next season, as she will probably be entered in several races. There is another bear which may prove a fast one and that is the schooner now build-ing for John E. Brooks, she is to be a 30-foot schooner and is designed by A. Cary Smith. That she will be well built there is no doubt, for Piepgrass is building her. While she is not advertised by her designer a intended for a fast boat it would not surprise one if Mr. Smith had put lines of speed in her. He has

FROM BENCH AND BAR.

GATHERED FROM LAWYERS AND AMONG THE COURTS.

decision of the United States Supreme Court in

the Nebruska Governorship case was something of a surprise to many lawyers, who had examined the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nebrasia, delivered last May in the same case. The majority opinion in the State Supreme Court was a strong presentation of the facts tending to show that James E. Boyd was not a citizen of the United States He came to this country when he was about ten year old, with his father, who lives in Ohio, and who, in 1849, declared his intention to become a citizen. James E. Boyd was then about fourteen years old. elder Boyd thought that he was naturalized about the year 1854, but was never able to find the record of his naturalization, although he voted for over forty years, and held the offices of Justice of the Peace and City Weighmaster. James E. Boyd, be-lieving that his father was a citizen, voted from the time he was twenty-one years old, and after moving to the Territory of Nebraska held the office of County Clerk, was a member of the House of Representatives and served in the army for a year or two. After Nebraska became a State, Mr. Boyd was a member of the Constitutional Convention, president of the City Council and twice Mayor of Omaha, and in the election of 1800 received as the Democratic candidate a plurality of votes for Governor. When the registra tion law in Ohio went into effect, Governor Boyd's father, not being able to find a record of his naturalization, obtained new citizenship papers. Governor Boyd, after the ejection of 1890, declared his intention to become a citizen, and at the same time obtain full naturalization papers. This tended to strengthen the belief that he was not a citizen at the time of the election. The proof of the elder Boyd's naturalization in his son's minority was considered as entirely insufficient by the state supreme Court, and the principal difference of opinion in that court seemed to be as to whether he became a citizen under the acts providing for the admission of the State of Nebruska into the Union. The net of 1864 authorized "the inhabitants" of Nebruska to form a Consiliution, and, in subsequent steps taken foward joining the Ution, the words "the people of Nebruska" were used, and a main question seemed to be as to whether "the people" referred to inchaed all the inhabitants of the state. Several decisions were opposed to this view, and the States generally have acted on the theory that inhabitants who were not citizens before the admission to the Union are required to perfect their naturalization afterward. Another argument was that the minor children follow the condition of their parents as to citizenship, and that, as the father lead declared his intention to become a citizen, and as those who had declared their intentions in Nebreska became full citizens on the admission of the State, therefore the son, having by his father's act taken the same step, was a legal voter. The full opinions of the United ecision, though aimost manifones, was supported on various differing grounds by several judges.

The question raised by Associate Justice Field as Boyd, after the ejection of 1890, declared his intention

The question raised by Associate Justice Field as to the power of the court to enforce its decision is Governor Thayer refuses to give up the office to Gov ernor liesd. The power even of the United States supreme Court has its limits, and Judge Field thinks that it is impossible for it to seat the Governor whom it declares elected. The court, by its decision in the lottery cases, seems, however, to have been strong enough to prevent the great lotter have been strong chough to prevent the great lottery company from obtaining its customary profits, and the legislation of Congress, supported by the decisions of the court, will suffice to drive out of power this great source of evil. The power of the Federal courts has been decried in recent English publications, although I refessor bryce has declared that the importance of the functions of the Federal judges can scarcely be exaggerated. Whatever the strength of the Supreme Court may be in National affairs, the outcome of any possible refusal of an acting Governor of a state t ac-

partment against Trinity Church, but although Judge Fryor supported his views by strong array of argument, the Health Department will probably not remain satisfied with the decision. The courts have usually given a wide latitude to the authorities who exercise what is called "the police power," and the faw re quiring that all tenement houses in the city of New York should have water for the use of the tenants on each floor when the owners are so directed by the Board of Health was considered by the city to be an to, but not often defined in the opinions of judges. The various city boards do often interfere with the acts of private individuals, and are not usually criticised. Judge Pryor says that the require ment that there shall be running water on each floor of a tenement-house is not necessary to the health of a community, but only convenient for the tenant. To take the use of water easier among the crowded pop ulation of tenement houses would seem to be, indiectly, at least, on aid to healthfulness. The regula tions about keeping ashbarrels on the sidewalks, the thous about keeping asmorrers on the served, and
the ordinances concerning awnings and other obstructions to the streets, are designed to add to the
comfort of living, but there may be a doubt as to
whether they are more closely essential to the health
and safety of the community than the directions for
running water on the top floots of tenement houses.
Judge living grows elegment in the peroration of his
able opinion on the subject, and says. "The postulate
upon which the legislation in ques-lon proceeds is the
duty of government to exercise a paternal protection to
ever the people! whereas, the distinguishing charactersent of the American Commonwealth is that it is
stricts the operation of government to the narrowest
postulae sphere, and remoses upon individual intelligence and effort for the development of a free and
fruitful civilization. A conclusion contrary to the
present decision would involve the essential principle
of that species of socialism under the regime of which
the individual disappears, and is absorbed by a collective being called the state-a principle utterly repurgnant to the spirit of our political system, and neessarily factal to our form of liberty." robbbition against throwing paper in the street, and

The ending of the sensational Harris murder trial is by no means the close of the legal contest on headle of the prisoner. Under the present law there is only one appeal, and that is directly to the Court of Ap peals. The preparation of the append need not take long, and the final decision can be obtained in a few months. The conviction is the first in this city since the year 1850 in which murder was found to have been committed by poison. The testimony in poison cases is necessarily voluminous, and the record presented to is necessarily voluminous, and the record presented to the Court of Appeals in the Harris cace will be a long one. The number of important exceptions taken is not, however, great, and the argument on appeal will probably be limited to a few points. Several exceptions were taken to the admission of testimony against which the defence had argued strongly, and the counsel took exceptions also to several rulings as to jurous and to several parts of tife Recorder's charge. Some of the exceptions will be strongly urged on the appellate court, for on them will depend the life or death of the acoused man, the trial was conducted with remarkable skill, and will be a celebrated case in American criminal law.

Lawyers frequently drift off into occupations sur what removed from their original profession, and their obiting notices are needed to recall the fact that they are still members of the har. General Henry A. Parnum, who was buried last week, was better known as a brave soldier and carnest Grand Army man, and as an officeholder, than as a lawyer. He ans, however, admitted to the jar, though his practice was never extensive. Charles P. Shaw, whose death was recently announced, had also drifted away from general practice of recent years and had devoted him elf almost entirely to cable road affairs. He was self almost entirely to calor road almost. He was however, at one time, an extremely active practitioner its had the vir us of partimetry, which he showed it he management of the cable company, and he was frequently successful in the canduct of difficult casswining at the court of last resort that which he has apparently lost in the carbor stages of the litigation lie was an active and successful lobbylst and many of his platus would have failed inthe carbor in the hands of a less persistent and ingenious agent.

A discussion has arisen over an old Joke which Clark Bell, in "The Green Bog," has attributed to Berm Graham. The Judge, he says, was about to adjourn court after sentencing several criminals, when the court officers called his attention to the fact that on-John Jones had not been sentenced. The Judge said with a distressed air : "Oh, I am succ I beg Mr. Jones's pardon," and then sentenced bim to life imprisonment Frank J. Parmenter, of Troy, prints out an older aree of the story in a note to Shiels and Mackenzis' "Sketches of the Irish Bar." Lord Norbury, it I there stated, was usually very point to prisoners. At one time he exitenced five prisoners to death, and enalted the name of a sixth. When his attention was called to the omission, he said: "My good man, I have made a mistake about yea, and I really must beg your parson. I should have sentenced you with the rest, and quite omitted your mane. Irray excuse me." The prisoner would probably have excused the indee from soing further, but he continued until the death sentence was pronounced. Parings both independ others have made similar remarks. One of the old-time judges at the General Sessions had a habit of inviting the prisoner's confidence and talking sently to him, culling the conversation with the infliction of the highest possible sentence. Sketches of the Irish Bar." Lord Norbury, it

"The Judicial Review," of Edinburgh, is another foreign publication which is di inrhed over the alleged prevalence of killing by "lycch law" in the United N. J. Kennedy, a contributor to "The Restates. N. J. Kennedy, a contributor to "The Review," has used many pages, as did a writer in "The Fortnightly Review" recently, to show the evils in the administration of the laws in this country. He makes special reference to the New-Orleans case, the Sims tynching and other incidents. Mr. Kennedy's latest company C of the 71st Regiment will give an effort is to show how little Mr. Blaine knows of American and international law, compared with the rare knowledge possessed by Mr. Kennedy, He says of

Mr. Blaine's position in the correspondence with the itatian secretary: "This just means that if immigrants are lynched, they are by the fact of immigrating to the States guilty as accessories of their own deaths." The writer speaks familiarly of "Beast Ender," and makes many references showing that he has read occasionally in American newspapers, but he has a strange misapprehension of the laws and ensions of the United States. He is good enough to hope, however, that the New-Orleans incident will rouse "the public virtue and intelligence of Americans to devote some small part of the energies absorbed in trade and commerce to removing the stain which lynch-law has fixed on their civilization."

NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS.

COLONEL GREENE ON STATE TROOPS NOTES.

staff of General Fitzgeruld, and at present the colonel of the 71st Regiment, has written an article for "The Century" magazine, which should be carefully read by all National Guardsmen. Colonel Greene is well qualifled both by training and experience to speak as an expert concerning the needs and the present efficiency of the citizen soldiers. Considering the subject his torically, he begins with a description of the old "train bands" of the days before the Revolution. "The members of the Constitutional Convention," he says, were thoroughly imbued with jealousy of a standing army," and, "their ideal of a soldier was the minut man of '76, who provided his own arms, was practically without uniform or training, belonged to the great body of the population and not to a class apart, and came forth in an emergency to fight with all his will. but returned to his ordinary avocation the moment the emergency was passed, and not infrequently reserved to himself the right to judge when that moment had arrived. With such a soldier in view-and there are some instances of his success in the Revolution along with many failures—the framers of the Constitution gave no small prominence to the militia in their scheme of government." In spite of the evident intent of the framers of the Government to provide for

an efficient military force, Colonel Greene that Congress has done little or nothing to sixteen laws relating to the militia in the space of 100 years, and of these only five were of more than temporary importance. Then he reviews the practically obsolete law which requires every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to be constantly provided with a good musket or fire-lock, of a bor ufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, etc. He then traces the fiftery of the National Guard since the Rebellion, and describes how the vicious-y-tem of too many high-ranking officers finally culminated in the disgrace of the Guard in the labo riots of 1877 and so led to salutary reforms. In the tables which follow, giving the aggregate strength of the military forces of the several States, he says " in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-

York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, available for and Harrisburg, are 34,800 men.7

This item Is misleading, to a certain exten because the National Guard forces of all these States at least could not be ordered out of their respective states and so could not be from centrated at any point between Boston and Harrisburg. In figuring up the expenses incurred by the respective States and the National Government in maintaining the military torces, Colonel Greene finds that while some States the amount allowed by the Federal Government equals the amount given by the State, in New York the State Government pays fourteen times as much to maintain the National Guard as the United States Government does. What Colonel Greene has to say on the uniform question will prove exceedingly interesting.

"The fault," he says, "if any, in the uniforms is too much simplicity. In all armies the picked regiments and corps have special full-dress uniforms, often quite unlike, even in the same army; their regiments and corps have special full-dress uniforms, often quite unifice, even in the same army; their history is associated with these uniforms, and they have a positive military value in promoting regimental guide and esprit de corps. The gray uniform of the cubers at West Point, which has not been changed except dets at West Point, which has not been changed except these sharpstors. They are as follows: have a positive military value in promoting regimental guide and esprit de corps. The gray uniform of the cuin healgear for over seventy years, is of this charat as is also that of the 7th Regiment in New-York. would be well if each regiment, or at least each St had such a distinctive uniform for full dress."

The part of Colonel Greene's article which will

rart the greatest amount of interest, however, is emparison he makes between the forces of New-

"In Pennsylvania," he says, "the whole force unit, a compact division, which can be relied upor put 8,000 men at any point within the commonwe on notice of forty eight hours. . . amp) pitch their own tents, draw rations from Commissary Department and cook their own f The time in camp is occupied in rifle-practice, gu duty, regimental and brigade drift, inspection by Adjutant General and review by the Governor, no picnic, but six days and nights of the hardest ; ble work, recardless of weather; yet the percentage present is about 02 per cent of the total strength, he work is performed not only without complaint, with enthusiasm. The Guard is popular through ourage the attendance of their employes at the ca

. . . The (New York) troops are armed with I ington rifles, calibre 50, which cannot use the Gov ment ammunition. They all have an undress uniff its own, many, but not all, of which are ident During the winter they drill in the evenings in t armories, which are larger and superior in every spect to those possessed by any other State; in such magnificent covered drill houses are not b found anywhere else in America or in Europe. The State owns a permanent camp ground no

till, on the Hudson, where the tents are pitched employes, comfortably floored, and remain stand throughout the camp season of six weeks. There also a permanent mess-hall, erected at a cost of \$26.0 . . . The number 'pre-ent' averages only 75 cent of the total, the feeling of the employers in N York toward their employes in regard to absence this service being quite different from that existing Pennsylvania.

The two systems of organization and instruction are quite dissimilar. In Pennsylvania there is a unit-

the division-with its subordinate organizations and well-defined military channels. In New-York there i a collection of regiments and 'separate companies, which are seldom brought together and many of which do not see each other for years. The practical instruction in mobilizing, transporting and supplying the Pennsylvania division is invaluable to the staff. The ducation in the hardships and discomforts of a soldier's life, and in taking care of one's self when removed from the sphere of the landlord, the tallor, the utcher, the grocer and the boker, is equally invaluable to the company others and teen. The experience of seeing large bodies of troops assembled and commanded in proper manner gives an idea of the ultimate end and alm of all military instruction which can be grined in no other way. All this the Pennsylvania syiem provides in some measure, and the New-York stem not at all. On the other hand, this is gained at he expense of proficiency in details.

The New York troops are better 'set up,' present a smarter appearance, are much more thoroughly feilled in the school of the company and battallon, in every way better drilled as regiments. In Pennsylvania, one of the Covernor, all of the general officers and many of the colonels have been reterms of the livil war, they keep in close touch with the Army and its principal officers, and they pride themselves on being gractical adders and not merely men of parade. Their model is the veteran volunteer of 18th, than which arme could be better; but in foll-bring this ideal too many of the men inistake a shought appearance, a lack of chapility and a disregard of yearliness in carap for stidences of their practical howeledge. I more closely they imitate the bummer instead of the veteran. In New-York, on the other hand, the proportion of officers who served in the Civil War is much smaller, the mon as a rule are possessed of more means, the state spends much more money in providing them with armories and other facilities, and their minds are more of Seely occupied with the minor details of drill. Their ideal is not so much the veteran volunteer as the 7th Regiment, with the single exception of the West Point and the place after the context over his election. The officers of the first years maintained its reputation as the hest-drilled body of solders in the while-identry, with the single exception of the West Point and the place after the context over his election. The officers of the first years maintained in the whole in the place after the context over his election. The officers of the first years maintained in the place after the context over his election. The officers of the first years maintained in the whole acceptance in fifth anniversery at his class of particular to the place after the context over his election. The officers of the first years of the first ave a better knowledge of guard and outpost duty

Datch.
At a secont meeting of the trustees of the Society of War Veterans of the 9th Beginnent Frederick II. Wight was elected chairman and Matthew S. Gregory clerk of the Board. A committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be presented at the annual meeting of the society on

877, 879 BROADWAY

GREAT SALE OF

Francis Vinton Greene, formerly engineer on the Table-ware into every house in New-York and vi-

slight advance on cost of

IMPORTATION, 100,000 CUPS & SAUCERS. Hundreds of Styles and Sizes, ALL COLORS.



with the Lawrence Earrest Dramatic Association, will give a military drama called "The Confederate Spy" at the Manhaitan Athletic Club on Thursday evening, February 18. The music for the occasion will be furnished by Gilmore, and after the play there will be dan-in-

these sharpshooters. They are		offore:	
COMPANY		****	
20	0 yds.	500 yds. 28 23	Total
Corporal W. E. Downs Private W. S. Lamb Captain F. Roosevelt	18	23	43
Cantain E Romovelt	0.9	319	41
	19	20	39
Lieutenant H. Paine	20	18	38
			202
COMPANY	В.		
Congress t P Van Heusen	20	23 25 21	43
Sergeont A. B. Van Heusen Private P. Walkley Sergeant J. Notigita	19	1.03	41
Scenant J. Noziglia	18	22	40
Private C. J. Leach	17	21	38
Private C. J. Leach. Corporal H. F. Riechers.	17	21	-00
TO THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE			200
COMPANY	E.		
Private Lewis T.	20	29	40
Private Berner	19	20	39
Sergeant Wonnenberg	16	22	39
Sergeant Deutliger	17	107 107 107 107 107	33
Lieutenant Morris.	15	22	31
			102
COMPANY		1200	639
Lieutenant Cockburn	23	22 11 15	46
Sergmant McCauley	2	117	43
Sergeant McCauley	18 17	16	203
	17	13	30
Private Miller	270	2.5	
			160
COMPANY			
Captala Selter	A1-12	23	45
T Transference & ALTER PROBLE	20		43
Private Winters	17	19	303
Private Winters	18	18	34
Private Wilder	12	12	24
			184
PIELD, STAFF AND NON-CO	MMIS	SIGNED 6	TAFF
A CANADA TANADA TANADA	98.7	2.15	4.9
Color-Hearry Miller	20	20	37
Lieutemant McCoskey Butt	17	96	37
Captain L. R. P. Macauley	1.8	18	36
Celor-Beaver Miller Liontemant McCoskey Butt Captain I. R. P. Macauley Major Leonard	9		31
			181
COMPANY	Δ.		
Private Clayton	20	00	43
Cantala Smith	17	22	38
Note ant Watten	13	20	33
157 1 4 141 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	18	2.5	82
Private J. Herman	11	19	30
			175
COMPANY	1.		5000
Private Stein	19	22 18	41
Lifentenant Smith.	22	18	39
Community (Crant.	18	19	31
Lichts hant Fairchild	15	13	21
Sergeant Hong			With your
			175

THEY WERE ABREAST THE FASHION.

It was a town in Texas, and a good many families from the North had settled there; men and women reared smid reducement, who had had some of the edges knocked of it in the rough-and-tumble life of a new State, but who still recognized the worth of it, acknowledged their lapses somewhat sadly to themselves, and were anxious to pick up any of the new wrinkles of polite society.

A wealthy New-Yorker, who had a brother-in-law and

some investments in the town, went down there one win-ter, on the way to Mexico, for his health. It was de-eded to give him a dinner, at which the local Texan seatirfolk could meet the rich visitor and his fashionable wie,

who was with him.

The dinner went off with success. The rich man was a povial fellow and his wife affable. The Texans, however felt a little nerveus lest they should commit some breach of the proprieties, and they watched their guests' manners closely. Now, the rich man was a big cater, not manners closely. Now, the first man was a local service of the say a greedy one, and his wife had to watch over his meals, an account of his health. He wanted some forceam, and she protested to him, under her breath that it would surely make him ill. He insisted, and she sittled on the discomforts of sickness in a Texan town. It was no use. Finally she said: "Well, if you will have the said of the little said. That it, Henry, put some brandy on it, for pitr's sake. That may save you from cramps in your stomach, which your obstinacy richly deserves and the cream is almost sure to

So the rich man poured a liberal dose of brandy over his ice-cream, under protest, declaring that the compound was far from a inxury. When he gianced around the lable ple on both sides of the table gravely deluging their tee cream with brandy.

Men who have become prominent for any reason generally acced excellent memories in order to keep track of one-half the vast number of friends they rapidly acquire. There is a class of people who are always anxious to claim well-known men or women as their friends, on the slightest provocation, or even on none at all. It is related of While Holly, Mayor Grant's popular private secretary, while the provocation of the displaying a tending in the display in a tending window. protocation, or even on none at all. It is related of Willis Holly, Mayor Grant's popular private secretary, that he was looking at the display in a jeweller's window in Broadway recently, when he overheard his own name mentioned. Then he noticed that two other men were looking in the same window and one was arguing with the other about some obstacle which stood in the way of a cherished plan of his, and the other man kept saying, by way of againing him.

cherished plan of his, and the other man kept saying, by way of assuring him:

"Now, my dear boy, as soon as I can find time to go down to the Mayor's office and see my old friend William Holly shout it, we can fix it all as smooth as silk." Mr. Holly looked at the man a long time, and though he has an excellent memory for faces, could not remember ever to have seen him. "Perhaps he was introduced to me by some mutual friend." thought Mr. Holly. Then he coughed